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The Headquarters

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No. 9 North, Main Street**Movements of Socialists**

National Headquarters,

Socialist Party.

William Mailly, Nat'l Secretary.

Deceits for national campaign fund during the week ending Dec. 2 were \$223.73 of which amount \$69.40 came through half day contributions making a total of the campaign fund to date named of \$9,833.22. As the fund will positively close Dec. 15, all outstanding lists should be in the national secretary's hands before that date.

The national quorum will meet at national headquarters on December 17 to transact important business relative to future agitation and organizing work.

In accordance with instructions given by the quorum at its meeting held October 17, 1904, I hereby call for nominations for the election of a national executive committee and a national secretary.

Nominations to extend from December 1 to 22. Declinations to close January 1, the election to take place from January 1 to 22, closing the latter date.

Section 1, Article 6 of the national constitution provides:

"The executive committee of the national committee shall be composed of seven members to be elect-

ed by the national committee, from the membership of the party; but no more than three members of the said committee shall be elected from one state. The term of office of the members of the executive committee shall be one year."

Section 1, article 7, of the national constitution provides:

"The national secretary shall be elected by the national committee; his term of office shall be one year. The national secretary shall receive as compensation the sum of \$1,500 annually."

For above sections, and other information concerning the national secretary, see copy of national constitution. The term of the present national secretary closes February 1, 1905.

Members of the national committee are entitled to nominate not more than seven names for the executive committee and not more than one name for national secretary.

By making nominations promptly, national committee members can simplify and facilitate matters very

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much. Nominees will be notified immediately after their names are received at the national office.

Announcement of nominations will be made in the regular weekly bulletins.

The following nominations were received at the national office up to noon, Saturday, December 3, 1904:

For national executive committee: by Berlyn of Illinois: Robert Bandlow of Ohio; John M. Work of Iowa; W. R. Gaylord of Wisconsin; Henry Slobodin, of New York; S. M. Reynolds of Indiana; C. G. Towner of Kentucky. For national secretary: by Berlyn of Illinois: Wm. Mailly of Chicago. By S. M. Reynolds of Indiana: Wm. Mailly. By John M. Work of Iowa: Wm. Mailly.

Declination. To the national committee: "I appreciate thoroughly the token of confidence reposed in me as expressed by the comrades who have nominated me for another term as national secretary, but I have to decline, the nomination as I am not a candidate for re-election.—Wm. Mailly."

Good Suggestions on Organization for State.

(Continued from page 1)

vote of two years ago, although the comrades of Billings campaigned as hard as any of the comrades of the state.

This leaves us with twelve counties yet to be organized and brought up to the standard of the other fourteen. There are counties in the state in which a Socialist speech has never been delivered, and lots of other counties which have never had but two or three speeches on Socialism. To put literature and speakers into those counties, as well as to build up an organization, is the task that lies before us. The counties now having organizations will have to be strengthened and greater efforts made to more thoroughly educate our adherents and organize them.

An effort should be made to get

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all Socialists inside the party organization. There has been 6,000 Socialist votes cast in Montana, and we should have at least 1,000 dues paying members in the party before 60 days are over. It would be well if all locals outside of Silver Bow secure a copy of the registered voters of the county. Same can be had for \$1 from county printer.

Get the addresses of the voters, and if possible get their political views, and mail literature every week to all those who would be likely to read and be influenced by it.

Care should be taken not to send any literature to those whose interests are vested in either of the old parties, as it would be a waste of effort, and the same effort applied to others will give better results. This kind of work should be done among farmers, who generally have lots of time for reading during the winter months.

County committees should divide the counties into districts, giving each local in county a district in which to do propaganda work, thereby providing against one local duplicating the work of another.

A record should be kept of all literature sent out, so that the same pamphlets will not be sent to the same party twice.

Locals in the cities should prepare at once for the spring elections. Secure literature and distribute the same to the houses of the wage earners. Do this regularly and thoroughly and you will be surprised at the results next election.

The question of nominating candidates for school trustees should be discussed in the locals. While four months have yet to elapse before election, it is well to be prepared long before the time if you contemplate action. It will take some weeks to get in line for county high school trustees.

Some may object to mixing politics in school affairs, but the answer is "The capitalist class has control of our educational institutions," and we need the school houses to hold lectures in and save hall rent.

In another month the legislature will be in session, making laws for the benefit of the exploiters of labor. It will help our cause if we could show to the workers the class struggle in Montana. The Montana News will have a war correspondent at the state capitol writing up the actions of the legislature from a working class view point. It would

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be well to get as many wage earners as possible to read the News at that time.

I have nothing to say against any Socialist paper or pamphlet, but I believe that it is absolutely necessary at this time for our party members to better educate themselves so as to be ready for the demands that will soon be made upon us. A higher grade of literature than the ordinary agitational pamphlets and papers should be read. It would be well for each local to have read and discussed a part of the Communist Manifesto at each meeting this winter, also that every party member should try and subscribe for the International Socialist Review. It is true that the Review is heavy and sometimes dry reading, but a year's reading of the Review will result in a greater number of clearer and better grounded Socialists in Montana. The Review is published by the Chas. Kerr Co. of Chicago, at \$1 per year, but subscriptions at 50 cents per year can be had by remitting to the state office before December 27th, 1904.

JAMES D. GRAHAM,

State Secretary.

**The Mechanic's Lunch**

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CAPITAL BREWING COMPANY**Socialist National Platform**

I.

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the republican and democratic parties are utterly false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public schools, the pulpit and the press, arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers in the most remote places of the earth inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world

to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power

of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall be long to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increase of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the condition of the workers; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause to cast their lot and faith with the Socialist party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.